



Borough of Lowestoft



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[Signature]

REPORT

OF

**The Medical Officer
of Health**

AND

Port Medical Officer

for the Year

1963

ARTHUR C. GEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.



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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF
LOWESTOFT.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1963. This is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health and is similar in pattern to reports of previous years.

I have commented in one or two places in the Report on various figures and what can be made of them. It is interesting to note that the Registrar-General's mid-year population estimate of 47,070 has increased over the 1962 estimate by the number of livebirths (730) assigned to the Borough in that year. The forecast of an increase in the birth rate in 1963 has however not been borne out, as the number of live births rose only from 730 to 737, and the rate per 1,000 population remained the same. There were no significant changes in any of the other rates per 1,000 population of births and deaths, and no special comment seems to be called for, other than the regrettable loss of a mother in childbirth.

So far as the position can be judged from notifications received, infectious diseases in the Borough were at a low level again. Towards the end of the year, there was an outbreak of infective jaundice among dogs and some concern was expressed lest this should prove to be of the type liable to spread to human beings. The epidemic was short-lived, however, and no evidence came to light of any infection of people. This does bring to notice another aspect about dogs which is worthy of attention. I mentioned in my Report for 1960 the fouling by dogs of the streets and promenades and beaches, an occurrence which does not help to forward the claims of the Borough as a health and holiday resort, and it seems to me that application of the appropriate bye-law might have a salutary effect.

Vaccinations and immunisations, the protective measures provided by the department and by family doctors by which the public's health can be safeguarded—particularly among the younger age groups—have been maintained, but there is still a need for more propaganda to ensure that the population at risk is protected. All over the country, Medical Officers continue to draw attention to the absence of various epidemic diseases leading to a carefree attitude towards inoculations yet the speed of travel and communications is such that a crisis could arise at any time at very short notice.

Mrs. A. P. Ray left the department towards the end of the year to reside in London. I would like to record my gratitude to her for eight years of very loyal service, and to extend to her, with

other members of the Health Department staff our best wishes for her future. Her place was taken by Mr. H. E. S. Gibbs from the Health Department, County Hall, Ipswich, to whom we extend a welcome, and the wish that he may enjoy his new appointment here to the full.

I would also record my thanks to Mr. Cormack, Chief Public Health Inspector, for the very full and detailed report of the work carried out under his supervision, and other Chief Officers or officials who have contributed information for inclusion in this Report, and all the staff of my department for their continued good work through another year.

I take the opportunity of saying how much I have appreciated the support and encouragement I have been given by you, Mr. Mayor, and by the Chairman and members of the Health Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR C. GEE,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CLAPHAM ROAD,
LOWESTOFT.

July, 1964.

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1963

Chairman :

ALDERMAN MISS MANN

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MR. NEWSON

THE MAYOR

ALDERMAN	MR. AMY	COUNCILLOR	MRS. EDMONDS
„	KEENE	„	MR. HADENHAM
„	LANG	„	HORTON
„	MOORE	„	LONG
„	WALLER	„	MATTHEWS
„	WARD	„	OLDMAN, G.
COUNCILLOR	MR. ADAMS	„	OLDMAN, J.
„	CALVERT	„	MRS. RUMP
„	DURRANT		

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

*Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer and Borough
School Medical Officer :*

ARTHUR C. GEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Borough School
Medical Officer :*

ALLAN S. LINDSAY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Port Health Inspector :

H. CORMACK, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Deputy Port Health Inspector :

F. G. S. HILL, CERT.S.I.B.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

K. G. ADAMS, CERT.S.I.B.

J. R. FISHER, CERT.S.I.B.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area 4796 acres (Census 1961).

Area (including foreshore) : 5,640 acres.

Population : 45,730 (Census, 1961).

47,070 (Registrar-General's mid-year estimate).

Number of private households : 15,319 (Census, 1961).

Number of inhabited houses according to rate books at 31st March, 1964 : 16,250.

Rateable value at 31st December, 1963 : £1,625,361.

Sum represented by a penny rate 1963/64 : £6,772.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	<i>LOWESTOFT</i>					<i>England and Wales rates</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Crude rate</i>	<i>Adjusted rate</i>	
Live births—						
legitimate	688	346	342	—	—	—
illegitimate	49	21	28	—	—	—
total	737	367	370	—	—	—
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	—	—	—	15·6	16·3	18·2
Stillbirths—						
legitimate	12	9	3	—	—	—
illegitimate	1	1	—	—	—	—
total	13	10	3	—	—	—
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	—	—	—	17·3	18·2	17·2
Total live and stillbirths	750	377	373	—	—	—
Infant deaths— under one year—						
legitimate	13	10	3	—	—	—
illegitimate	1	—	1	—	—	—
total	14	10	4	—	—	—
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 livebirths	—	—	—	19·0	17·5	21·1

	LOWESTOFT					<i>England and Wales rates</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Crude rate</i>	<i>Adjusted rate</i>	
Infant mortality rate (legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate livebirths)	—	—	—	18·9	17·4	—
Infant mortality rate (illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate livebirths)	—	—	—	20·4	18·8	—
Infant deaths— under four weeks						
legitimate	10	7	3	—	—	—
illegitimate	1	—	1	—	—	—
total	11	7	4	—	—	—
Neo-natal (first four weeks) mortality rate per 1,000 livebirths	—	—	—	14·9	14·7	14·2
Infant deaths— under one week— total (legitimate)	8	6	2	—	—	—
Early neo-natal (under one week) mortality rate per 1,000 livebirths	—	—	—	10·8	9·9	—
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week per 1,000 total liveandstillbirths)	—	—	—	28·0	25·8	29·3
Maternal deaths	1	—	1	—	—	—
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	—	—	—	1·3	1·2	0·28
Deaths from all causes	571	289	282	—	—	—
Death rate per 1,000 population	—	—	—	12·1	11·1	12·2

CAUSES OF DEATH

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	4	—
Syphilitic disease	1	—	1
Measles	1	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	12	9	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus	22	16	6
Malignant neoplasm, breast	10	—	10
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	4	—	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.....	42	24	18
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	1
Diabetes	1	—	1
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	78	27	51
Coronary disease, angina	120	74	46
Hypertension with heart disease.....	9	5	4
Other heart disease	72	21	51
Other circulatory disease	38	18	20
Influenza	10	4	6
Pneumonia	39	18	21
Bronchitis	31	25	6
Other diseases of respiratory system	5	4	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	3	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2	—
Hyperplasia of prostate.....	6	6	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	—	1
Congenital malformations	5	2	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	27	13	14
Motor vehicle accidents	2	2	—
All other accidents	9	5	4
Suicide	11	5	6
Homicide and operations of war	1	1	—
	<u>571</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>282</u>

There were forty fewer deaths in 1963 (571) than in 1962 (611), and apart from small changes over the whole group, there was a fall of thirty-four in the number of deaths attributed to cancer, but an increase of forty in those caused by chest conditions, such as influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis. Deaths by accidents (eleven) were half those of 1962 (twenty-one), but several more people than usual took their own lives, which may be a sign of the times !

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifications of the following infectious diseases were received during the year (1962 figures shown bracketed) :—

Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	8	(13)
Encephalitis	.....	.....	1	(—)
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	7	(4)
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	4	(9)
Measles	.....	.....	312	(578)
Pneumonia	.....	.....	3	(—)
Tuberculosis	.....	.....	17	(5)

The total notifications show a comparatively clean “ bill of health ” in the Borough, with measles falling to an average low figure and the only other significant figure that of increased tuberculosis notifications.

There was additionally a sporadic outbreak of food poisoning (for which formal notifications were not received) which required the regular attention of the family doctor, the medical officer of health and the public health inspector over a period of six weeks. Organisms of shigella sonnei were found, but not of salmonella or dysentery, and the combined efforts of the officers concerned were successful in containing the outbreak to the family and familial contacts involved, and it subsided without undue complications.

TUBERCULOSIS

SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1963

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Pul-monary</i>	<i>Non-Pul-monary</i>	<i>Pul-monary</i>	<i>Non-Pul-monary</i>	
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1962	169	19	123	22	333
Number of cases added during the year	11	1	12	4	28
Number of cases removed during the year	12	1	4	1	18
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1963	168	19	131	25	343

<i>Cases Added to the Register</i>			<i>Cases Removed from the Register</i>		
New notifications	.....	17	Recovered	.....	2
Inward Transfers	.....	11	Died	.....	6
			Removed to other areas		10
		28			18

Tuberculous patients and their families remain under the supervision of Dr. I. M. Young, Consultant Chest Physician, to whom Miss Stiles, one of the County Council's health visitors is attached for domiciliary visiting of the households.

STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following categories of staff were medically examined during the year for the Borough, the County Council and other local authorities :—

Teachers for appointment or for admission to training colleges	49
Local government employees for entry into super-annuation schemes	23
County Council roadmen	15
Fire Service personnel	2
Road Safety Patrol	1

Statistics of the local health authority services in the Borough administered from the Area Health office are shown in the following tables, included by permission of the County Medical Officer and commented on where necessary in the preamble to this Report, or under the heading concerned.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Attendances for the year (1962 figures bracketed) are as follows :—

		<i>0 - 1 Year</i>	<i>1 - 5 Years</i>
Clapham Road	2047	(2030)	228 (182)
Southwell Road	2385	(2937)	546 (468)
Oulton Broad	1169	(1815)	193 (260)

TODDLERS' CLINICS AND PRE-SCHOOL AILMENT CLINICS

	<i>Number of children who attended</i>		
	<i>1 - 2 Years</i>	<i>2 - 5 Years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Clapham Road	16 (14)	65 (64)	81 (78)
Southwell Road	6 (5)	63 (33)	69 (38)
			150 (116)

	<i>Total number of attendances</i>		
	<i>1 - 2 Years</i>	<i>2 - 5 Years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Clapham Road	30 (17)	68 (70)	98 (87)
Southwell Road	12 (5)	67 (40)	79 (45)
			177 (132)

MIDWIFERY, HOME NURSING AND HEALTH VISITING

Area Nursing Officer : MISS H. PLACE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

One change of staff occurred in December when one midwife left Lowestoft for an appointment in the County Borough of Ipswich, and was replaced by a midwife from the county area. Otherwise, the staff of eight full-time and one part-time midwives was maintained during the year, in which the midwives attended at 483 domiciliary confinements (475 in 1962). There were altogether 750 live and stillbirths during the year, and of those confined in hospitals, 225 were discharged home before the tenth day and cared for by the midwives.

Mothercraft classes held at Clapham Road clinic have increased in popularity, and were oversubscribed for each class throughout the year.

The staff of eight full-time district nurses was unchanged during the year, but one part-time relief nurse retired in November and was not replaced. The statistics following (1962 figures bracketed) show that the nurses' work increased again this year, but although they were at times hard pressed to meet the many and varied calls on their services, the advantage of great mobility by means of car transport enabled them to cope with the demands.

New cases attended during the year	656 (569)
New cases attended during the year (aged 65 years and over)	434 (413)
Visits made to all patients	26,526 (24,511)
Visits made to all patients (aged 65 years and over)	22,062 (20,092)

These figures show that two out of every three new patients seen were in the 65+ years age group, and four out of every five (81%) visits were made to these patients.

In respect of both the midwives and the nurses, the figures shown while reflecting the quantity of work done do little justice to the personal services they have given to so many people through another busy year.

Because of changes in personnel and areas of the health visitors in the past year or two, their work lies within and without the Borough, and it is not possible to give details of visiting. Shortages of staff reduced the work which those remaining were able to cover to the minimum, and at the time of writing this report, further resignations have made the position even worse.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The following tables give details of vaccinations and immunisations given by general practitioners and at the Borough clinics during the year.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

<i>Age Group born in :—</i>								
	<i>1963</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1954-58</i>	<i>1949-53</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary	290	348	24	3	2	32	1	700
Booster	—	8	5	—	7	340	1	361

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

<i>Primary</i>	
<i>1 - 15 years</i>	<i>15 years and over</i>
114	24
<i>Booster</i>	
<i>All Ages - 49</i>	

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	<i>Age at the date of vaccination</i>								<i>Total</i>
	<i>0-3 mths</i>	<i>3-6 mths</i>	<i>6-9 mths</i>	<i>9-12 mths</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-15</i>	<i>15 and over</i>	
Primary vaccination	48	39	18	14	43	8	5	58	233
Re-vaccination	—	—	—	—	1	3	13	83	100

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

<i>SALK</i>						
<i>Primary</i>						
<i>Age Group born in :—</i>						
					<i>Before</i>	
1963	1962	1961	1943-60	1933-42	1933	<i>Total</i>
112	291	36	11	28	86	564
<i>Boosters—All Ages</i>						
<i>3rd injections</i>					<i>4th injections</i>	<i>Total</i>
541					73	614
<i>ORAL</i>						
<i>Primary</i>						
<i>Age Group born in :—</i>						
					<i>Before</i>	
1963	1962	1961	1943-60	1933-42	1933	<i>Total</i>
54	281	81	50	46	53	565
<i>Boosters—All Ages</i>						
<i>After 2 Salk doses</i>					<i>After 3 Salk doses</i>	<i>Total</i>
141					897	1038

HOME HELP SERVICE

	<i>Number of Cases dealt with</i>	<i>Hours Worked</i>
Maternity	91	5,060½
Chronic sick, aged, and infirm.....	504	127,925
Number of Home Helps working at 31st December, 1963—173		

As with other statistics, the figures above barely reflect the great volume of work necessary to keep the Home Help Service going. Again the demands have increased and it has been necessary to review the cases carefully to keep within the financial limitations. But the value of the service, though perhaps measured in terms of hours worked or cost per case for statistical purposes, goes far beyond these figures in terms of real help given to a large number of aged and sick folk, and to many mothers confined in their own homes.

It was pleasant to those coping with the administration of the service and to the Home Helps, to receive a number of compliments during the year.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

The quantity of the various items issued was as follows (1962 figures bracketed) :—

National Dried Milk, full cream, tins	6,435	(7,879)
National Dried Milk, half cream, tins	7	(11)
Orange Juice, bottles	9,453	(9,127)
Cod Liver Oil, bottles	1,011	(942)
Vitamin A and D, packets	1,294	(1,498)

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT
REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVERS FOR 1963

	Sun		Rain		Average Daily Temperature				1963			
	1963	Normal 1921-50	1963 ins.	Normal 1916-50 ins.	1963	Normal 1921-50	Highest Max.	Lowest Min.	Lowest Max.	Highest Min.	Lowest Grass Min.	
January	59.3	56.0	1.15	2.22	30.1	38.9	41	13	29	35	14	
February	81.8	75.0	1.01	1.54	31.1	39.3	38	16	30	33	10	
March	106.8	136.0	2.31	1.32	41.5	42.1	57	28	37	41	24	
April	146.9	165.0	2.48	1.67	45.2	46.6	61	31	42	51	24	
May	207.0	211.0	2.37	1.49	50.1	51.5	63	35	47	52	27	
June	201.6	212.0	1.33	1.60	57.3	57.5	70	46	57	57	41	
July	227.2	214.0	1.02	2.31	59.5	61.6	73	44	61	61	39	
August	135.5	195.0	3.60	2.14	59.1	61.7	73	47	59	60	43	
September	137.9	156.0	1.06	2.09	56.6	58.4	71	42	57	59	39	
October	95.5	117.0	1.82	2.32	51.7	51.7	69	39	49	55	35	
November	63.1	62.0	2.53	2.72	47.5	44.6	59	30	44	52	28	
December	56.2	51.0	0.85	2.19	38.6	40.0	49	26	34	45	32	

1518.8 1650.0 21.53 23.61

Highest Maximum 73 degrees F. on 24th July and 5th August.
 Lowest Minimum 13 degrees F. on 25th January.
 Greatest rainfall in a day—0.87 inches on 17th August.
 Date of last frost of Spring—16th May.

Lowest Maximum 29 degrees F. on
 12th, 17th and 22nd January.
 Highest Minimum 62 degrees F. on 24th July.
 Date of first frost of Autumn—14th November.

WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied to the whole of the town by the East Anglian Water Company and I am indebted to the General Manager, J. M. Boon, Esq., for the following report.

The supply has been everywhere satisfactory in quantity, no complaints have been received of poor supply in any area.

Bacteriological examinations are made of the raw water at monthly intervals and as a check on the efficacy of the Lound treatment works at fortnightly intervals. Each month six bacteriological analyses are taken, two being the water as it leaves the treatment works and four being in the distribution system. A chemical analysis is taken in Lowestoft at monthly intervals. The fluoride content of the water is known to be in the region of 0.2 to 0.3 p.p.m.

We are advised that the water supply to the area does not have plumbo solvent action which would be injurious to health.

No cases of contamination of the raw water or of the water as distributed to the public have arisen during the past year.

The average daily consumption was 2,835 million gallons per day and the daily consumption per head of population (domestic and trades combined) was 56.7 gallons. The amount supplied to trades was 1,331 million gallons per day. The number of dwelling houses supplied with mains water was 17,500. There are no common stand-pipes in use in the Borough.

A copy of the report on a water sample taken on the 16th December, 1963, is reproduced below.

<i>Chemical</i>			
Appearance	.....	.....	Bright with a few particles
Colour	.....	.....	6
pH	.....	.....	7.5
Electric Conductivity	.....	.....	510
Chlorine present as Chloride	.....	.....	54
Hardness : Total	.....	.....	230
Nitrate Nitrogen	.....	.....	3.3
*Ammoniacal Nitrogen	.....	.....	0.026
*Albuminoid Nitrogen	.....	.....	0.060
Metals	.....	.....	Iron, Zinc, Copper. Lead : absent
Turbidity	.....	.....	Less than 3
Odour	.....	.....	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	.....	.....	Trace
Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C.	.....	.....	350
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	.....	.....	125
Carbonate	.....	.....	125
Non-carbonate	.....	.....	105
Nitrite Nitrogen	.....	.....	Approximately 0.01
Oxygen Absorbed	.....	.....	1.0
Residual Chlorine	.....	.....	0.06
*To convert Ammonia multiply by 1.21			

Bacteriological

No. of colonies developing on Agar		
1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 20-22°C.
1 per million	1 per million	4 per million
Presumptive Coliform Reaction	Absent from 100 million	
Bact. coli (Type 1)	Absent from 100 million	
Cl. welchii Reaction	Present in 100 million	
	Absent from 10 million	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction slightly on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents are not considered excessive. It is of a high standard of organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are considered satisfactory and indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic uses.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The following information on Drainage, Sewerage, Public Cleansing and Street Cleansing has been kindly supplied by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, D. J. E. Hone, Esq., B.Sc. (ENG.), A.M.I.C.E.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Despite some delays caused by circumstances beyond the Council's and the Consultant's control, further progress was made with the Main Drainage Scheme which has been fully described in previous reports. Certain modifications to the original scheme have been approved, the principle alterations being :—

- (a) The provision of a larger tunnel under the channel at the Swing Bridge in order to make provisions for Statutory Undertakings' mains as well as sewers. The extra cost of this is being borne by the Undertakings concerned.
- (b) Clifton Road surface water sewer re-routed to discharge at Waveney Drive Pumping Station, instead of at a new outfall on the South Beach.
- (c) Re-siting of new Southwell Road Pumping Station because of objections from the British Transport Commission to the original siting on their land.
- (d) Swing Bridge Pumping Station to be constructed in Phase I instead of Phase III, in order to facilitate the Swing Bridge widening Scheme.

In addition it has been decided that the programming of the actual construction work shall be arranged so that Phase II will follow immediately after Phase I, and Phase III immediately after Phase II.

The total cost of the scheme is now estimated to be about £1,251,500. Phase I is estimated to cost about £597,200.

In October, 1963, W. H. Norris, Esq., M.I.C.E., an Engineering Inspector from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government held an informal enquiry into the proposed works. In December, 1963, the Council were informed by the Ministry that the scheme had been approved in principle and it was hoped that tenders for Phase I would be submitted to the Council in May and that actual construction work would start during the summer of 1964. It is interesting to note that nearly a period of four years will have passed since the Council first considered the Borough Engineer's report on the necessity for such work and their actual commencement.

The first object of the scheme is to alleviate the flooding which has caused a great deal of inconvenience and some personal distress, but a further major intention is to provide adequate sewerage facilities for foul and surface water for the proper planned development of the Borough which is continuing to expand. A third intention is to provide a better sea outfall. Again it may be pointed out that the existence of the plan for the scheme has been of considerable benefit when considering and formulating plans (e.g., the release of "White Land" for building purposes), in all parts of the town.

Negotiations have continued with a view to making suitable Trade Effluent Agreements, principally with the three main food processing firms (i.e., Birds Eye Foods Ltd., C.W.S. and Mortons Ltd.). During the year a survey of the sea-bed and currents in the vicinity of Ness Point was carried out as part of the investigations preliminary to the satisfactory design of the proposed new outfall. An underwater survey of the existing Ness Point Sewer Outfall has also been carried out during the year.

The following private streets were provided with sewers under the provisions of the Private Street Works Code during the year :—

Moyes Road, Allen Road, Clarkson Road, and parts of Rock Road, Broad Road, Blinco Road, Gilpin Road and Clover Way.

These works have resulted in the elimination of twenty-six cess-pools and forty-one pail closets, and have materially contributed to keeping down costs of pail closet and cesspool emptying.

New estate development also added further lengths to the Council's system and is continuing to do so. Contributions have been made by the Council towards certain of the schemes under the terms of Section 19 of the 1936 Public Health Act, which empowers local authorities to require proposed sewerage systems to be so constructed as to form part of the general system, subject to reimbursement to the developer of the agreed extra costs. In addition some minor sewerage schemes have been carried out including a new outfall for the surface water system serving the new estate south of Stradbroke Road.

The closed circuit television inspection of sewers referred to in the last report revealed that a length of sewer in Marine Parade was in very poor structural condition and this was repaired by a fairly new technique involving the lining of the sewer with reinforced concrete segmental linings and pressure grouting these in position, thus obviating the necessity of open trench work which would have seriously interfered with traffic at this busy point.

During the course of the year an area of about three acres of derelict land in the vicinity of Hall Road and Holly Road has been in course of acquisition, partly to facilitate the surface drainage system in the adjoining area.

Permission was granted by the Council for the discharge into the sewerage system at the main outfall of radio-active waste from the local Radio-biological Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The permission has been given, under the terms of the Radio-active Substances Act, 1960, and is subject to compliance with certain properly controlled conditions.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Pail closets emptied by the Corporation	.....	.....	68
Cesspools emptied by the Corporation	.....	.....	184
Refuse disposed of by controlled tipping	.....	.....	17,100 tons
Approximate number of premises from which refuse is collected (excluding summer caravans)	.....	.....	17,500
Approximate number of holiday caravans	.....	.....	440
Approximate number of refuse bins collected per average week	.....	.....	21,000

Labour for refuse collection—30 loaders.

6 drivers full-time.

1 driver—two days per week.

Collection Vehicles—1 Eagle Compressmore.

3 Shelvoke and Drewry fore and aft tippers.

2 Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic vehicles.

1 Bedford side loading vehicle with trailer for night soil (two days per week).

Labour at disposal tip—1 man plus 1 driver with Chaseside mechanical shovel.

1 dragline operator and machine for approximately four hours per day during winter tipping on Denes.

The acquisition of one Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic collection vehicle in June and another in October enabled the last two Pagefields vehicles to be taken off regular service—one Pagefield being sold and the other being available during the summer months for additional seasonal calls.

Controlled tipping continued on the North Denes during the winter months. During the summer, tipping was carried out at the tip at Station Road Corton, and at Fir Lane, Lowestoft. Once again the use of two tips during the summer period proved most useful in reducing haulage distances and eliminating lengthy delays at the Bridge.

Negotiations continued during the year to obtain planning permission to tip in a pit in Colville Road.

Great credit is due to collection and disposal staff for the way in which the refuse service operated during the very wintry conditions experienced during the early months of 1963.

STREET CLEANSING

Eighteen Orderlies are employed during the summer and seventeen during the winter when the Esplanade service is reduced. Of these, two work with the driver of a manulectric truck in a selected area in the centre of the town and the remainder operate individually, equipped with a standard pattern two wheeled barrow. A lorry collects the sweepings at predetermined rendezvous. A mechanical suction sweeper is used on footpaths where suitable. One mechanical sweeper is used for street sweeping generally, where manual attention to paved footpaths is not required. One gully emptying machine is used for street gullies.

Approximately 17 cwts. of weedkiller in powder form was used during the year by the street orderlies in controlling the growth of weeds in footpaths.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Good progress with the slum clearance was made. The two areas in the town (Central and Beach Areas) containing the bulk of of the unfit houses listed in the 1955 slum clearance programme have now been dealt with, and only minimal numbers of listed properties remain to be dealt with in other parts of the town. Of course, old property deteriorates rapidly unless looked after, and subsequent house inspections will no doubt reveal small additional numbers of houses which have gone beyond the point of reasonable repair and justify the extreme action of closure. But, generally speaking, housing work in the town in future years will consist of repairs, reconditioning and improvement.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act became law, and will become operative in 1964. This Act is directed towards the improvement of working conditions in shops, offices and railway premises and will open up a new field of activity for the Public Health Inspector.

On account of staff shortage for the whole of the year it was not possible to maintain the same level of inspections as had been achieved in previous years. On account of the emphasis being placed on slum clearance in 1963, other aspects of the work had to suffer, but if, as expected, the vacancy of one inspector is filled in 1964, there will be a return to normal routine as well as the enforcement of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

Much time was spent by the outside assistant on trapping wild pigeons in the town centre. Traps had to be placed, inspected, replenished with food and water, and trapped birds removed. It all took time and patience. The numbers in the town were reduced by the efforts, and other factors helped in reducing pigeon flocks. This activity carried on into 1964.

The Royal Society of Health held a sessional meeting in the Town Hall in June which was well attended. Delegates also formed very favourable impressions of the local food factories which were subsequently visited.

HOUSING

CLEARANCE AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS

A public local enquiry was held by the Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government into Stage III of the Council's slum clearance programme. This dealt with fifty-six unfit houses, adjacent buildings, and land, included in two compulsory purchase orders in the area bounded by Factory Street and Thurston Road. No decision had been notified to the Council by the end of the year and the Minister was requested to expedite this in order to integrate the housing programme with current slum clearance schemes.

With the exception of five houses all families were rehoused or removed from the condemned houses in Stage II of the Council's clearance programme (the Dukes Head Street/Old Market Plain, etc., area), and the Council is now proceeding with the compulsory purchase of houses, buildings and land thereabouts prior to the clearance of the sites. Altogether seventy-four families were moved out of this area during 1963.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

The Council made the following orders :—

Closing Orders	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 houses
Accepted Undertakings not to use the house for human habitation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 houses
Cancelled Undertakings not to relet following reconditioning work	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 houses
Cancelled a Closing Order following reconditioning work	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 house

In addition to the above, a further eight houses were reported to the Housing Committee as being unfit for human habitation and it is expected that these will also be closed in 1964.

Most of the above houses are situated in the Beach Redevelopment Area and very few unfit dwellings in this area had not been dealt with by January, 1964. In my opinion, some of the worst houses in the town were in this locality, and I have consistently advocated their condemnation. It gives me considerable satisfaction therefore to report on the progress made in this respect, particularly as similar measures were well in hand in 1939 and had to be postponed throughout the next two decades because of wartime and postwar shortages of houses.

NEW HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

Number of houses built by private enterprise	.....	.....	312
Number of houses built by the Council	.....	.....	162

INSPECTIONS

Inspections and re-inspections were made of houses under the the Public Health and Housing Acts, viz :—

Inspections under the Public Health Act	.....	.....	163
Inspections under the Housing Act	.....	.....	177
Re-visits under the Public Health Act	.....	.....	421
Re-visits under the Housing Act	.....	.....	576
Inspections concerning overcrowded houses	.....	.....	12
Improvement Grants made under the Housing Act during 1963	.....	.....	79
Standard Grants made under the Housing Act during 1963			113

SANITARY INSPECTIONS

NOTICES

Informal notices served	.....	.....	70
Statutory notices served	.....	.....	21
(P.H.A.—14. H.A.—5. L.C.A.—2)			
Informal notices complied with	.....	.....	61
Statutory notices complied with	.....	.....	19
(P.H.A.—12. H.A.—5. L.C.A.—2)			

INSPECTIONS

Accumulations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188
Animals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Caravans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126
Camping Sites	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
Controlled Tip	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Conveniences	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Private Tips	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Dirty Houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Dirty Persons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Drainage (involving 1,564 houses)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	870
Drain Tests.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Factories (mechanical power)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164
Factories (non-mechanical power)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Noise Nuisance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Offensive Smells	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
Offensive Trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111
Passages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Petroleum Regulations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106
Piggeries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Pigeons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	352
Rats and Mice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Shops Act, 1950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
Smoke Observations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
Swimming Baths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Water Supply	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35

Workplaces	2
Verminous Premises	35
Other matters	444

Choked public sewers cleared by the Borough Engineer's Department under Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936, (involving 619 houses) 175.

RODENT CONTROL

Owing to pressure of work in the Highway's Department it was not possible to obtain the services of the sewer men to carry out the usual quarterly treatments of the sewers. Two treatments only were carried out in March and November and prior to the latter treatment ten per cent. of all manholes in the Borough were test baited. At the March treatment nine very small takes were recorded but in November forty-six takes were recorded although of these thirty-seven were only very small takes. It is essential that quarterly treatments are carried out to prevent any build up of the rat population in the sewers and with the use of the modern rodenticides on sewer treatments four quarterly treatments can be carried out at a cost not exceeding the cost of one treatment of a few years ago.

Details of the work undertaken by the two rodent operators are tabulated below and as in the former years I would record my appreciation of the conscientious and efficient manner in which they have carried out this work.

<i>Type of Property</i>	<i>Number surveyed</i>	<i>Number treated for rats</i>	<i>Number treated for mice</i>	<i>Number treated for rats and mice</i>
Private dwelling houses	2,165	1,525	45	11
Local Authority premises	32	19	4	1
Agricultural properties	3	3	—	—
All other premises	68	35	19	13
TOTALS	2,268	1,582	68	25

During the year eighty-two treatments were carried out at business premises and the cost of this work recoverable from the occupiers concerned was £132 5s. 2d. In addition twenty-four treatments were carried out at Corporation owned properties at a cost of £60 13s. 6d.

There were 715 complaints received from members of the public regarding rat and mice infestations.

PIGEONS

438 wild pigeons were trapped in cages placed in the town centre, Worthing Road, Whapload Road and The Esplanade.

SWIMMING BATHS

The open air bath at Nicholas Everitt Park, Oulton Broad is the only swimming bath in the borough. It is filled with 121,000 gallons of town mains water at the beginning of May. This water is then subjected to continuous chlorination, filtration and aeration until the end of September when the bath is closed and emptied. Water lost by back flushing the sand filter is made up from the mains supplies.

Liquid chlorine is used to sterilize the bath water and careful attention is given to maintaining the available chlorine level between 0·2 and 0·5 parts per million. A method and dosage rate for emergency hand chlorination has been worked out for use in case any breakdown of plant renders this necessary.

The bath water is completely changed every four hours by continuous pumping. Filtration through a rapid sand filter dosed with Alumina Ferric and Soda Crystals for coagulating suspended matter and aeration through a fountain, gives the water a sparkling appearance and adequate oxygenation. The filtration rate is 250 gallons per square foot of bath per hour.

Each evening the sand filters are back flushed to remove accumulated matter.

Tests for the residual chlorine and pH value were done twice daily by the bath attendants. Thirty samples of bath water were taken at varying times of the day throughout the season and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Ipswich for bacteriological examination.

Twenty-three samples were satisfactory and seven were unsatisfactory. The latter were due to ineffective chlorination of the bath water which was brought about by inadequate mains water pressure to which the chlorination plant is geared. Lack of water pressure in midsummer was due to the very large consumption of water by food factories and pea vining stations, and on many days there was insufficient water pressure to activate the bath chlorinator. It was suggested to the Borough Engineer that a booster pump for the swimming bath would be the answer to this problem and this was included in the 1964 estimates for Council expenditure.

The seven unsatisfactory samples brought to light a build up of bacteria in the water filter. This was treated by super chlorination, overnight contact, and back flushing until all excess chlorine had been removed and all samples taken after this treatment were satisfactory.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

It was rather a troublesome year as regards visits by itinerant traders and unauthorised campers. It was possible however to keep the town reasonably free of casual traders and caravanners by dint of notices and persuasion to move on. However, the Council authorised the purchase of removable towing gear for fixing on to a lorry so that if all other efforts fail in future, caravans trespassing on Council land can be removed by force.

At the height of the summer season there were at times up to twenty casual caravans parked on North Denes outside the caravan camp. These had to be requested to move on, either into the caravan area or out of the town. There appears to be a demand for holiday caravan space in this locality and the Council have expressed their wish to extend their existing site at North Denes. Should this come about it will also necessitate an increase in the scale of toilet and ablution facilities provided for campers.

One permanent caravan site was closed and vacated, the site licence being near expiry. At other sites there have been further improvements to the standard of amenities, such as improved toilet and ablution blocks built, water carriage drainage and sewer connections made to replace land soakaways and cesspools.

Licensed sites in the borough now provide accommodation for the following :—

Holiday sites	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	442
Permanent residential sites	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103

ERADICATION OF VERMIN

Disinfestations were carried out by the outside assistant as follows :—

Ants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Cockroaches	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Flies, beetles and other vermin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Wasp nests destroyed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61

Ten premises were disinfected after the occurrence of infectious and other diseases, thirty-two lots of bedding were steam disinfected and fifteen parcels of soiled bedding were destroyed at the request of the owners concerned.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

NUMBER AND TYPE OF FOOD BUSINESSES IN THE BOROUGH

Bakery Depots	.....	.....	2	Fishmongers	.....	.....	10
Bakehouses	.....	.....	18	Fried Fish Shops	.....	.....	34
Beer and Mineral Water Bottlers	.....	.....	3	Greengrocers	.....	.....	32
Boarding Houses	.....	.....	62	Greengrocery Stalls	.....	.....	8
Butchers	.....	.....	49	Grocers	.....	.....	199
Cafes and Restaurants	.....	.....	62	Holiday Camps	.....	.....	1
Canteens	.....	.....	24	Hotels and all Licensed	.....	.....	
Canning and Preserving Food	.....	.....		Premises	.....	.....	122
Factories	.....	.....	9	Sweet Manufacturing	.....	.....	1
Confectioners	.....	.....	72	Shrimp Boilers	.....	.....	3
Dairies	.....	.....	5	Sausage Casing Preparers	.....	.....	1
Fish Curing Premises	.....	.....	13	Tripe Dressers	.....	.....	1

REGISTRATIONS

Number of properties registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :—

Fish Curing Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Manufacture of Sausage or Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Foods.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
Fish Fryers	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Ice Cream Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Ice Cream Retailers	.....	.....	.....	.....	306
Ice Cream Storage Depots	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Food Factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	9

INSPECTIONS OF FOOD PREMISES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR

Bakehouses	.....	.....	62	Grocers	.....	.....	186
Boarding Houses	.....	.....	1	Hotels	.....	.....	5
Cafes	.....	.....	62	Ice Cream Makers	.....	.....	4
Canteens	.....	.....	7	Ice Cream Vendors	.....	.....	8
Confectioners Shops	.....	.....	2	Licensed Premises	.....	.....	22
Dairies	.....	.....	16	Markets	.....	.....	53
Food Factories	.....	.....	196	Meat Shops and Stores	.....	.....	69
Fish Curing Premises	.....	.....	18	Merchandise Marks Act	.....	.....	82
Fishmongers	.....	.....	9	Milk Purveyors	.....	.....	3
Food Inspection	.....	.....	212	Milk Shops	.....	.....	2
Fried Fish Shops	.....	.....	51	Restaurants.....	.....	.....	48
Food Hygiene Regulations	.....	.....	343	Stalls	.....	.....	19
Greengrocers	.....	.....	20	Miscellaneous Inspections	.....	.....	8

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

Condemned foodstuffs are disposed of by deep burying on the Corporation tips or by burning. The following list sets out details of food found to be unfit for consumption and voluntarily surrendered by traders :—

Bakery Emulsion.....	108 lbs.	Meat, Fresh and Im-	
Baked Beans	 33 tins	ported	 110 lbs.
Butter	 4 lbs.	Meat	 396 tins
Cakes	 78 pkts.	Meat Paste	 1,236 jars
Cheese	 584 lbs.	Milk and Cream	 225 tins
Creamed Rice	 33 tins	Pickles and Sauces.....	17 jars
Dripping	 28 lbs.	Rice Pudding	 15 tins
Fish, Fresh and Cured	 321 stones	Sausages	 121 lbs.
Fish	 94 tins	Soups	 169 tins
Fish Paste	 3,853 jars	Sponge Puddings	 9 tins
Fish Cakes	 1 box	Sweets	 70 lbs.
FruitandVegetables	1,208 tins	Sugar	 3 cwts.
Ice Cream	 60 ctns.	Tomatoes	 280 tins
Jams/Marmalade/Preserves	 83 jars	Miscellaneous, tins, packets, etc.	 59
Total weight approximately 4 tons 13 cwts.			

ICE CREAM

Number of premises used for the manufacture of ice cream.....	8
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream	306
Number of samples obtained for bacteriological examination.....	49
Number of samples given satisfactory results	48
Number of samples given unsatisfactory results	1

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

Regular inspections of food premises were not possible on account of the staff position and concentration on housing work. However, 343 visits were made and the following works carried out following representations made by the Inspectors :—

Ceilings repaired	5
Walls repaired	5
Roofs repaired	1
Premises cleansed	39
Artificial Lighting improved	1
Ventilation provided	1
Cold water supply provided	2
Hot water supply provided	8
Wash-hand basins provided	9
Sinks/tanks provided	9
Non-absorbent surfaces provided	8
Refrigerators provided	2
Floor covering provided	4
Soap and towels provided	3
Toilets provided	3

MILK SUPPLY

Numbers of Milk Dealers licences issued during the year :—

(1) To sell Pasteurised milk	8
(2) To sell Tuberculin Tested milk	3

Total number of Dealers Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) (General) Regulations :—

Pasteurised Milk Dealers licences	94
Tuberculin Tested Milk Dealers licences	46
Sterilised Milk Dealers licences	24

BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTROL

	<i>T/T</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>T/T</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Sterilised</i>
Number of samples tested	50	78	100	11	
Satisfactory results	40	70	89	11	
Unsatisfactory results	10	8	11	—	

Included in this table are sixteen samples of school (pasteurised) milk.

The number of T.T. samples which failed the methylene blue test was too high, the fault lying in the lengthy storage period this milk underwent before retail sale. The dairyman concerned was warned of the consequences his neglect would cause if allowed to continue. It was also considered that the proportion of failures amongst Pasteurised and T.T. Pasteurised milk samples was too high and the licensing authority at Great Yarmouth from whence the milk originated was asked to check up at the dairy concerned on routine cleansing of milk apparatus and the bacteriological standard of raw farm milk received for pasteurising.

During the year homogenised milk was introduced into the town and two dairymen who formerly bottled and sold raw milk changed over to selling all heat treated milk. Very little untreated milk is now retailed within the Borough, the absorption of small dairies by larger units has resulted in pasteurised milk becoming accepted by the customer. This change over merits attention because for many years medical opinion has favoured heat treated as opposed to untreated milk and this has now come about without compulsion.

COMPOSITIONAL CONTROL

The following samples were tested by my staff and graded according to the standard laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations which is

Milk fat—not less than 3% (Channel Island Milk 4%).

Milk solids other than fat—not less than 8.5%).

	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past. C.I.</i>	<i>T.T. Past.</i>	<i>T.T. Past. C.I.</i>	<i>T.T.</i>	<i>T.T. C.I.</i>	<i>Ster.</i>
Above Standard	71	4	65	35	28	1	9
Below Standard	3	—	1	—	25	—	1

With few exceptions, the substandard samples were deficient in milk solids not fat but in no case was the milk adulterated.

FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES

144 samples of food and drink were obtained for examination by the Public Analyst. 129 samples were satisfactory. Fifteen samples were unsatisfactory and the following action was taken about these :—

Guavin	Deficiency in vitamin content claimed and excess of copper present. The deficiency of vitamin content may be brought about by the high copper content, the copper being introduced to the raw ingredient (grapes) in an insecticidal spray. Matter reported to the manufacturers for investigation and control.
Lanerve Health Food	Unsatisfactory description of the ingredients on the label. Manufacturers undertook to amend the label.
Beef with Vegetables and Gravy	Insufficient meat content. Manufacturers agreed to change the name of the article to “ Assorted Vegetables with Beef and Gravy ”.
Chandy	Label did not indicate that the article was non-alcoholic. Old stocks of bottles being withdrawn or new labels being printed for concealment of misleading label.
Cake Mix	Unsatisfactory wording on label. Observations of the Public Analyst passed on to the Company in U.S.A.
Tarragon Mayonnaise	Incorrect description of ingredients on label. New labels being printed.
Sweetened Sponge Mixture	Label did not comply with the Labelling of Food Order. Label being amended when reprinted.
Chicken Capri } Beef Milano }	Insufficient chicken and meat contents and the names of both articles were not usual names of the foods as is required by the Labelling Food Order. Manufacturer undertook to alter the names to “ Capri ” and “ Milano ” so that no mention is made of an ingredient in the main titles.
Raspberries in Heavy Syrup	Label did not comply with the Labelling of Food Order. New labels subsequently printed were satisfactory.

Candied Peel	Contained an excessive amount of copper and the label did not comply with the Labelling of Food Order. Manufacturer undertook to remove copper utensils in the processing plant and replace them with stainless steel, and to amend the wording on the label when reprinted.
Cranberry Sauce	Contained an excessive amount of preservative. Observations of the Public Analyst passed on to the Company in Sweden.
Maryland Game Sauce	Incomplete list of ingredients on the label. Reported to Importers of this article so that the manufacturers in U.S.A. can amend the labels.
Minute Steakettes	Insufficient meat content and unsatisfactory listing of ingredients on label. Manufacturers agreed to amend label of this article and reduce the amount of meat fat to a level of that recommended by the Public Analyst.

Twelve specimens of locally produced fruit and vegetables were submitted for pesticide residue test, i.e., to ascertain whether any pesticide spray used during the growing season had left a harmful residue on the crop. Negative results were reported. Most of the Sampling Authorities in Norfolk and Suffolk also tested articles of imported and home grown fruit and vegetables for pesticide residues.

LOWESTOFT PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1963

Port Medical Officer of Health : DR. A. C. GEE.

Chief Port Health Inspector : H. CORMACK.

Deputy Port Health Inspector : F. G. S. HILL.

CHARACTER OF PORT

The principal uses of the port are for the landing of white fish and herring, servicing of the fishing fleet, ship building and repairing, unloading of timber, stone, oil and foodstuffs, and loading grain for shipment to the Continent.

Timber imports from Baltic ports continued steadily but the import of wooden sleepers for British Railways ceased and at the end of the year it was announced that the Sleeper Depot was to be run down and closed.

An investigating team consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, British Transport Commission Docks Division, and the White Fish Authority, visited the port in the autumn to look into the ways in which the structure, equipment and practices of the dockside and fish market could be improved. The Chief Public Health Inspector, in company with Aldermen of the Council and a representative of the Port Users Committee met the investigating team. A very comprehensive scheme of modernisation was discussed, which incorporated the observations of the health authority as regards improvements to water supply, drainage, washing facilities and toilets, washing of fish kits, self-contained fish filletting and packing premises, and better welfare facilities for fish lumpers. The Port Users submitted a far reaching and comprehensive scheme for rebuilding the fish market and laying out the environs. The report and recommendations of the investigating team have not yet been received.

The Docks Board subsequently converted part of the covered market on the north side of the Trawl Basin into self contained fish filletting premises, and these have been taken over by merchants. More space is being enclosed and laid out in this manner and this development is a tremendous improvement upon the long established practice of fish sorting, filletting, packing and loading in the open spaces of the public fish market.

MEDICAL SERVICES

The Port Medical Officer is frequently asked for medical advice regarding injured or sick seamen aboard vessels making for the port. Details of these cases came to the shipping agents concerned, by radio telephone.

Foreign seamen are seen by the Port Medical Officer and either sent to hospital or the master of the vessel given instructions regarding suitable treatment. Seamen on local boats, who live in the district are referred to their own family doctors.

The Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen has a modern hostel for fishermen in the town, to which a local general practitioner is attached for any medical services that may be required.

A new lifeboat was provided at the Lifeboat Station during the year and her services have been required on numerous occasions. A local practitioner is attached to the local lifeboat station and accompanies the lifeboat when required.

WATER SUPPLY

No extensions of the existing system took place, but a new main was laid on the berthing landing of Waveney Dock in place of the existing town water main, which was badly damaged by frost in January/February.

Mains water facilities on the Waveney Dock are inadequate and not readily accessible. Many more water taps are needed in accessible places for the use of fish merchants. This point was made to the Port Investigating Commission and it is hoped that improvements in this direction will take place when the report of the Commission is made known.

The chlorination plant used for purifying dock water broke down from time to time and complaints about inadequacy of water for washing down purposes were made by merchants. This further emphasises the need for extending the water supply system at Waveney Dock.

MARKET CLEANSING

Subject to the strictures contained in the preceding paragraph, the market floor was kept very clean by employees of British Railways.

The Docks Board were informed that foul drainings of fish water habitually collected in disused railway lines and gave rise to smell nuisances. They were advised to have the tracks filled in. This was not immediately practicable, but steps were taken to keep the lines washed out.

FISH LANDINGS FOR THE YEAR

The average monthly strength of the trawler fleet during the year was 96 vessels. The highest number of vessels at sea was 106. 2,402 landings were made, nineteen fewer than 1962. The decrease in landings was due to the fact that a number of landings by Lowestoft trawlers were made at the port of Grimsby. Although there was a decrease in landings there was an increase of 66,158 cwts. of fish landed, valued at £112,505.

The quantities and value of fish landed during 1963 are set out below :—

			<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Value (£'s)</i>
Brill	.....	.....	1,304	10,078
Catfish	.....	.....	2,171	5,076
Cod	.....	.....	86,713	339,615
Conger Eels	.....	.....	72	324

	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Value (£'s)</i>
Dabs	4,588	13,297
Dogfish	874	2,540
Flukes/Flounders	36	11
Gurnards/Latchets	459	626
Haddocks	25,942	76,784
Hake	191	1,563
Halibut	129	2,227
Lemon Soles	4,239	40,051
Ling	1,122	2,157
Mackerel (Trawl)	50	247
Mullet	9	142
Monkfish	1,434	5,007
Norway Lobsters	7	60
Plaice	225,681	1,266,062
Pollack	87	260
Roes	503	2,910
Saithes	129	271
Skates/Rays	15,657	62,882
Soles	20,371	248,373
Turbot	12,509	118,553
Whiting	10,280	25,917
Witches	316	1,346
All Others	1,490	2,859
<i>Totals</i>	<u>416,363</u>	<u>£2,229,338</u>

HERRING FISHING

1963

Number of Landings	896
Quantity of Crans landed	23,958
Value	£166,605

The values of herring landed at Lowestoft and Yarmouth was £100,000 less than in 1962 but whereas the drop in value at Yarmouth was £70,000, it was considerably less in the home port (£30,000). In fact slightly more crans were landed at Lowestoft this year than in 1962.

Disposal of herring during the season :—

	<i>Crans</i>
Redded	4,445
Kipperd	1,127
Marinated	539
Canned	75
Frozen	6,638
Meal and Oil	1,331
Freshed	9,803
<i>Total</i>	<u>23,958</u>

THE FLEET

Three trawlers from other home fishing ports joined the fleet to fish out of Lowestoft. One trawler was sunk and six left the port having been sold.

All ships were kept in a good state of repair and cleanliness by the owners. Whenever it came to notice that the state of fish-holds, crew accommodation, cooking and sanitary accommodation needed attention, the ships' husbands in variably put matters right without delay.

At the end of the year ninety-seven trawlers were fishing out of Lowestoft.

During the East Anglian Herring Season the Lowestoft Drifter fleet consisted of thirty-one motor drifters of which ten were Scottish vessels.

INSPECTIONS

1929 inspections of trawlers and drifters were made during the year in connection with crew accommodation and the upkeep of fish-holds. Eighty-seven trawlers were found to be in an unsatisfactory condition, needing report to the ships' husbands concerned.

The following work was done by ship owners to maintain their vessels in good sanitary condition :—

Complete refits .....	.....	to 71 vessels
Pound boards in fish-holds renewed	„ 27 „	
Fish-holds painted and treated with shellac.....	„ 12 „	
Dirty bedding destroyed	„ 15 „	
Water tanks cleansed and cement washed.....	„ 68 „	
New water tanks fitted.....	„ 1 „	
Galleys, W.C's. or food lockers painted	„ 16 „	

FISH INSPECTION

All white fish landed was inspected daily before the commencement of fish auction sales. Twenty-seven stone of fish were found to be unfit and were condemned.

RODENT CONTROL

335 inspections were made in connection with the issue of certificates under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1956. Rat infestations were found aboard two trawlers and were promptly dealt with by the Council's rodent operator.

VERMIN

Crew accommodation and bedding in two trawlers was fumigated to deal with scabies.

CONCLUSION

Your Port Medical Officer of Health and Chief Port Health Inspector have pleasure in again recording their appreciation of the ready and willing co-operation which has been accorded at all times by the various sections of the fishing industry and by the Harbour Master and members of his staff.

Our thanks are also due to J. Crawford, Esq., Preventive Officer, Custom and Excise, Lowestoft, for his kind co-operation and assistance readily given throughout the year.

SECTION I—STAFF					
TABLE A.					
Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointments held	
ARTHUR C. GEE	Port Medical Officer of Health	1.1.49	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Area Medical Officer of Health E.S.C.C.	
H. CORMACK	Chief Port Health Inspector	6.9.52	Cert S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.	Chief Public Health Inspector	
F. G. S. HILL	Deputy Port Health Inspector	3.1.55	Cert S.I.B.	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	
Address and telephone number of } Public Health Department, Clapham Road, Lowestoft. the Medical Officer of Health } Telephone No. : Lowestoft 2171.					
TABLE B.					
SECTION II—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR					
Ships from :	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Port Health Inspectors	
Foreign Ports	97	34,537	5	48	Nil
Coastwise	222	50,965	8	14	Nil
Total	319	85,502	13	62	Nil

Principal Ports from which Ships arrive :

FRANCE	—Bayonne, Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, Le Havre
BELGIUM	—Antwerp, Nieupoort, Ostend, Zeebrugge
HOLLAND	—Amsterdam, Flushing, Harlingen, Hook of Holland, Ijmuiden, Katwijk, Middelburg, Rotterdam, Scheveningen, Terneuzen, Texel, Vijfhuizen
GERMANY	—Bremerhaven, Emden, Heligoland
DENMARK	—Aarhus
NORWAY	—Stavanger
SWEDEN	—Gefle, Hudiksvall, Ljusne, Munksund, Oxelosund, Skutskar, Stugsund, Sundsvall, Tunadal
FINLAND	—Haukipudas, Kemi, Mantylouto, Pateniemi
POLAND	—Gdansk
U.S.S.R.	—Archangel, Leningrad
U.S.A.	—Boston (Mass.)
BRAZIL	—Itajia

SECTION IV—INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

Numbers and Tonnage using the district and places served by the traffic—Nil

SECTION V—WATER SUPPLY

No Change

SECTION VI—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952-1961

No Change

SECTION VII—SMALLPOX

No Change

SECTION VIII—VENEREAL DISEASE

No Change

TABLE D.
SECTION IX—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

SECTION X—OBSERVATIONS OF THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

No occurrence of this disease

SECTION XI—MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No occurrence of this disease

SECTION XII—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

No Change

TABLE E. RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS Nil—Not an approved Port				
TABLE F. DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS Nil—Not an approved Port				
TABLE G. SECTION XIII—INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCE. INSPECTION AND NOTICES				
<i>Nature of Inspections</i>	<i>No. Inspected</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Result of serving Notices</i>
		<i>Statutory Notices</i>	<i>Other Notices</i>	
Foreign Shipping	48	Nil	2	These dealt with cleanliness of galleys and food stores, dirty floors of cabins and passages. The ships concerned have not been in this port again.
Coastwise Shipping	14	Nil	1	
British Fishing Vessels	1,929	Nil	87	These were informal and verbal notices relating to the following conditions :— Dirty bedding, 15 Galley, W.C's. or Food Lockers in need of painting, 16 Water tanks need cleansing, 56 All notices were complied with.

SECTION XIV—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 AND 1948

Nil

SECTION XV—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS (APPLICABLE ONLY TO PORTS APPROVED FOR
LANDING OF ALIENS)

Not an approved Port

SECTION XVI—MISCELLANEOUS (ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BURIAL ON SHORE OF PERSONS
WHO HAVE DIED ON BOARD FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE).

No Change

